#### Amngements.

ACADEMY-2 and 8:18-Pantomime.

BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8:15-My Aunt Bridget.

CASING-2 and 8:15-My Aunt Bridget.

CASING-2 and 8:15-Mme. Angot.

DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:13-The Tale of a Coat.

EDEN MUSEZ-Wax Tablesus.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Mask of Life.

HAMMERSTEIN'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8:15 -The Seven Suabians. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita.

LYCEUM . THEATRE-2 and 8:30-The Maister of Wood-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-MADISON SQUAKE THEATRE-2 and 8:38-Beau Brum-

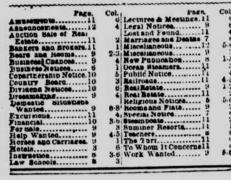
MANHATTAN BEACH-Siege of Vera Cruz. MINER'S 5TH-AVE. THEATRE-2 and 8-One Error. NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Chispa. NEW POLO GROUNDS-4-Basebalt. NFBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Honest Hearts and Willing

PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and 8-The Red Hussar. Hander PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and s-All the Com forte of Homo.

STAR THEATRE-2 and 8:30-The Senator.

STANDARD TREATRE-2 and 8:15-Clemencean Case. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The County Fair 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Mipatrels.

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#### Buginess Notices.

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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The revolt in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, collapsed; it was agreed to submit the question of revising the Constitution to popular vote. == The United States cruiser Baltimore, with John Ericsson's body on board, arrived at Stockholm. === An explosion occurred in a mine at Loederburg, and twenty persons were entombed. - Henry M. Stanley arrived at Moxzu. = Disquiet prevails in several of the Argentine provinces. === Twenty deaths occurred from cholera in Valencia. The formation of a "reciprocity league" was sug-

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: Mr. Morgan ended his speech on the conference report on the Land Grant Forfeiture bill. \_\_\_ The House: No business was transacted, ewing to the speedy disappearance of a quorum. === In Committee: The special House committee on the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum finished its investigation.

tic.-Floods prevail from New-York to swellen rivers; snow has fallen in North Dakota. The Republicans in Wyoming elected the Governor and Congressman, and secured a majority in the Legislature. === The President and Secretary Windom conferred by telegraph and took measures to relieve the money market. --One man was killed and one hurt by a mine explosion near Wilkesbarre; forty-five others were rescued. \_\_\_\_ The bones of a mastodon were unearthed in Illinois.

City and Suburban.-The accepted design for the Grant monument was made public. largely attended reception was given in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the clergy of the diocese to Archbishop Corrigan. = An account of the shooting of General Barrundia was given by an eye-witness. == The unusual squeeze in the money market led many people to petition the Treasury Department for relief; it was thought that Mr. Windom had raised his price for 4 per cent bonds. The Grand Jury condemned the management the Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island. = Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Madstone, Kingston, Woodcutter, Tulla Blackburn, Los Angeles, Birthday and Frank Ward. The interior of the Brooklyn Institute was destroyed by fire. === Stocks opened decidedly lower under a heavy "bear" pressure, later were fluctuating with improvements and closed firm.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day ! Warmer and muggy, with a little cloudiness and possibly a shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 derees; lowest, 66; average, 73 7-8.

From such investigations as were possible last night the precise extent of the damage done by the fire in the Brooklyn Institute could not be ascertained. There is reason to hope, however, that the valuable collections in the upper part of the building escaped serious injury. From one point of view the fire may prove a blessing in disguise: it may hasten the establishment of the great museum for which the Institute has been opening the way. That is a consummation earnestly to be desired by all the people of Brooklyn.

The general excellence of the five designs submitted for the Grant Monument justifies the action of the Executive Committee of the Monument Association in arranging the limited competition which produced these results. The designs will be on public exhibition for a week beginning to-day, and the community will have an opportunity to determine how far its judgment coincides with that of the Monument Association in the selection made. A complete, detailed description of the design chosen, that of Mr. Duncan, has been prepared by its author and is printed in another column. It will enable the tyro in architecture to study Mr. Duncan's drawings understandingly.

Jefferson County is one of the corners of the State on which it is safe to assert that David B. Hill has his eyes glued in the hope of capturing the two Assembly districts of which it is composed. Both were carried by the Republican candidates last year by meagre pluralities-172 in one case and 190 in the other. Mr. Lane and Mr. Mitchell have both en renominated, as they deserved to be; and see are equally deserving of re-election. The

and then reap a victory as the result of the been markedly successful in accomplishing of their most influential leaders, General son will let themselves be made catspaws of in this fashion

The conditions surrounding the printing of the ballots this year lend force to the contention of Police Commissioner Voorhis that the Board of Aldermen should not impose the customary conditions as to scaled proposals and contracts, but should authorize the Police Board to have the work done wherever and by whomsoever it can be done to the greatest advantage. Of course, it is possible to have the tickets printed and numbered in proper legal form, and it will be done. It ought to be done in the way that will cause the least embarrassment. The Tammany leaders, who are "down on" ballot reform, would be glad to see the law rendered inoperative, and will take no steps to make its practical workings easy. A way out of the present difficulties will surely be found, if, indeed, there are any real difficulties outside of the imaginings of certain politicians who are hostile to the law day, were sufficiently strong to influence the and all it stands for.

SENATOR SPOONER'S ARGUMENT. The passage of the Aldrich Reciprocity amendment by the Senate is largely to be attributed to a lucid and powerful speech made by Senator Spooner. As the concurrence of the House in this amendment is altogether probable, great importance is attached to this speech, and consequently we take pleasure in laying the text before our readers this morning. It will be found to be a masterly argument for the constitutionality of the amendment and a most convincing reply to Demoeratic sophistries and to the objections raised by Senator Evarts. As the delivery of this speech confirmed the faith of the Republican Senators in the constitutionality of the amendment, it will undoubtedly have great weight in reconciling the majority in the House to the wise and timely compromise which has been effected.

Senator Spooner repudiates the assertion that the amendment involves a delegation of legislative power. It passes from Congress in his judgment a completed act which the President is to execute. In a certain contingency, which is definitely described, he is instructed to suspend the operation of the act and to impose on merchandiso previously free certain duties which are designated. There is no legislative function involved in determining this contingency and substituting one section of the act for the other. Congress merely leaves the revival of the duties to depend upon a future event, and directs that the President shall make known that event by proclamation. Senator Spooner not only contends that such suspension of free imports and the substitution of retaliatory duties are entirely in harmony with numerous precedents and justified by high authority, but also convicts the Demecratic Senators of gross inconsistency in condemning the amendment as unconstitution al, when they themselves are on record in the Anti-Trust bill as unequivocally committed to

the same principle of action. The Senator's treatment of the favored nation clause is equally thorough. Beginning with so great an authority as John Oniney Adams, continuing with Edward Livingston and ending with Mr. Evarts, he shows that the State Department has uniformly taken the ground that the clause covers gratuitous favors only, and does not refer to concessions for equivalents. The theory that reciprocity cannot be effected under the amendment without vitiating commercial treaties containing the "most favored nation" provision is not one to be seriously considered in view of the distinction frequently and invariably made by the State Department between a general the Canadian Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States is a convincing proof that Great Britain has acquiesced in this view. Senator Spooner has rendered the Republican party a great service by establishing the validity and growers and refiners to permanent disability constitutionality of the amendment, and by making it practicable for Congress to adopt the Aldrich compromise.

# THE BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS.

The first elections under a republican form of government in Brazil will occur on Monday. A National Congress is to be chosen by educational suffrage which will be armed by the electors with the supreme power of passing judgment upon the Constitution tentative ly proclaimed by the Provisional Government. When this duty has been performed, it will elect the first constitutional President and Vice-President of the Republic, and then separate into two Chambers for the normal exercise of legislative functions. The exigencies of the situation have required a departure in the first instance from the recognized methods of procedure in general elections. Under the Constitution Senators are to be chosen by the State Legislatures, and the President is to be elected by the people through the medium of an Electoral College meeting in the capitals of the States. As it would be impracticable to set in motion at short notice political mechanism so complex and elaborate, both Chambers of the first Congress are to be elected by direct popular vote, and the President and Vice-President for the first term will be chosen by the National Assembly soon after it meets on November 15. At the end of that term it is expected that State governments will be fully organized and all the conditions supplied for Senatorial and Presidential elec-

tions on the American plan. Suffrage is not restricted by either race lines or property qualifications. Any citizen over twenty-one years of age, not a paoper, can vote, provided he can read and write and is not an enlisted man in the army nor a member of a monastical order or religious community subject to vows of obedience. The educational qualification will heavily reduce the aggregate vote, since the proportion of illiterate classes in the population is very large. All loreigners present in Brazil at the outbreak of the revolution who have not declared their determination to preserve their original nationality are also entitled to citizenship, although it is doubtful if many of them will avail themselves of the privilege. The mass of the black and Indian population will be excluded from political rights, but by reason of ignorance. not race. The electorate, being an educated one, will be enabled to act intelligently in choosing representatives who will exercise the supreme right of revising and adopting the Constitution and of electing the President.

All recent forecasts from Brazil indicate a peaceful and orderly election with an overwhelming majority in favor of republican institutions. The Provisional Government after the revolution in November only needed to do three things in order to command popular support: (1) to maintain public order; (2) to conduct national finances so prudently as not to impair public credit; and (3) to formulate swallowing the bitter pill of the nomination.

and the only contest that is possible lies be- threatened that if he was worried he would tween followers and opponents of the new political order. The formation of a powerful Government party which will re-elect General Fenseca and renew the lease of the Provisional Ministry may confidently be predicted.

### THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The action of the Republican Senators as to sugar duties has been gressly misrepresented by opponents. THE TRIBUNE has not been able to agree entirely with the majority in the Senate, but the reasons submitted by Senator Aldrich, late in the night session of Monvotes of many, including some Democratic Senators, and certainly merit candid consideration. Only by suppressing these reasons can the Democratic press represent the Republican majority as incompetent, led by the nose, or controlled by the Sugar Trust.

The two houses are agreed as to admission of raw sugar free, as to the bounty to domestic producers, and as to the propriety of duties on the higher grades of refined sugar. The point of difference is simply this; the House preposes no duty, and the Senate a duty of three-tenths of a cent per pound, on sugar in color No. 13 to No. 16 Dutch Standard. The intention of the House was to admit free the lower grades of refined sugar, which could be widely used in place of the higher grades if any extortionate price should be demanded by refiners.

But Mr. Aldrich showed, first, that there are grades of refined sugar, white and excellent in quality, which are now sold at as low or lower prices than so-called raw sugar of No. 13 in color: that Cuba Muscovado, in color No. 13 or below, which would be admitted free under the Senate bill and can with difficulty be distinguished from the higher grades, could be used in place of any refined sugar; that the sugar made by the contribugal process, which is now intentionally kept a shade below No. 13 in color, though containing 98 per cent pure sugar, if admitted free up to No. 16 in color, would completely drive out and destroy the trade in other cane sugar from Cuba and Demarara, because in the other cane-raising countries the costly machinery required for the centrifugal process is not used.

But the chief point raised by Mr. Abdrich was that the export bounties paid by various as to such grades, but that very production of picture. Smith was the coolest Mr. Aldrich argues, are sufficient now to cause everything and ran for their lives. It is argued, further, that the present combination of 60 per cent of the sugar refiners in this country is a temporary condition, but remain to encourage or to destroy the industry in this country. It would not be proper, it is argued, to subject the home industry both of because of the present conduct of some refiners which the Anti-Trust laws or the laws of trade will surely correct and punish.

It will be conceded, even by those who dissent most strongly from Senator Aldrich, that his reasonings, particularly with respect to the effect of German and French bounties, have much force. Tite THIBUNE, not entirely agreeing with him, still does not doubt the good faith or the earnest patriotism of the Republican Senators who, on such grounds as these, were led to dissent from the House In the conference the differing views will be frankly compared, and possibly some modification or ground for compromise may be sought. All will agree that the speedy passage of the best Tariff bill the country has ever seen should not be endangered by differences respecting relatively unimportant details, but there should, nevertheless, be an earnest effort to clear the measure as far as possible from the few weak points or defects that may yet re-

# CAPTAIN TILLMAN'S NOMINATION.

After a long and acrimonious canyass Captain Tillman has captured the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina. The result is a signal victory for that bold and indefatigable fighter, and for the Farmers' Alliance, which has heartily supported him and without whose assistance he would have been comparatively powerless. The straightout Democrats made a desperate struggle to prevent him from capturing the party organization and ousting them from the control of state affairs; but it was evident weeks ago that they were simply warring against the inevitable. Tillman possesses many of the elements which go to the making of a leader. but it is a question if he would have succeeded, even with the Farmers' Alliance behind him, had it not been for the fact that the administration of the government of South Carolina by the straightouts had only to be candidly examined to convince intelligent voters that the time had come when fidelity to the common weal demanded a change, Since last March, when a convention of farmers formally placed him in nomination, the Captain has thoroughly stunged the State from one end to the other, and has been unsparing in his criticism of the existing Bourbon rule. The straightouts answered all he had to say, hurling back his charges with not a little vigor. But their explanations did not seem to explain; at all events, they were unable with all their resources to check his progreas. His campaign never received a setback.

It remains to be seen whether or not the vanquished and humiliated Bourbons will turn in and help elect him or will show him what they know about knifing. Writing on the day of the convention, "The Charleston News and Courier"-the leading organ of the straightouts-said: "There will be no appeal among Democrats from the decision of the It made a similar remark in

them among the farmers, manocuvre for the a comprehensive constitutional scheme that Nevertheless, it would not be strange if the would be satisfactory to the nation. It has straightouts proceeded to organize a bolt. One division in the ranks of their opponents. It these results in the ten months during which | Earle, was so incensed at the decision of the they clearly understand the situation, it is not the Republic has been on trial. There has convention in throwing out the Anti-Tillman to be believed that the Republicans of Jeffer- been only one military outbreak and that was | delegates that he publicly declared he would quickly suppressed. The financial credit of not be bound by the convention's action; while the Government has not been impaired. A all the Anti-Tillman delegates voted against most enlightened and progressive Constitution the regulation motion to make the Captain's has been laid before the nation, and favorable nomination unanimous. These two circumaction upon it by the National Assembly is stances show that the straightouts are in a now a foregone conclusion. Parties cannot be bolting mood, and certainly Tillman's speech organized until Congress enters upon its work, in accepting the nomination, in which he "use his claws," did not make for harmony.

The political career of South Carolina in the event of Tillman's election will be an interesting study. The platform which the convention adopted contains a number of unsound planks, notably the one calling for the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal Treasury notes in place of National bank notes. If the Captain takes this platform as his political guide and tries to carry it out, his administration may be honest and economical, but it will abound with blunders.

JOHN SHITH, OF DODGE CENTRE. There are so many John Smiths in the world that they must of necessity differ widely. Thus the five John Smiths who are in the prison at Sing Sing do not reflect in any way upon the five John Smiths who are teaching Sunday-school in Buffalo. There are, in short, John Smiths and John Smiths. There is an enterprising John

Smith in Dodge Centre, Ind., of whom we desire to say a word.

John Smith has lived in the township of Dodge Centre for five years, and during this time more chickens, turkeys, goese and other edible poultry have disappeared than for the twenty years previous to his coming. And we are pained to say that the amount of feathers in Mr. Smith's back yard during the last five years has been something frightful. It has been the talk of Dodge Centre. Mrs. Jim Woodbeck went down one afternoon while Smith and his family were gone to the circus and gathered up enough prime feathers to stuff two pillows. And the worst of it is that John Smith has never kept a fowl. He has had six or seven dogs and a few cats and a tome 'coon, but not the first live thing that wore feathers.' He might have burned the feathers, too, but he seems to have preferred the back-yard. He was simple as a hild and never tried to conceal the smallest thing. Mose Stevens lost a turkey one night and there were fresh turkey feethers in Smith's back yard the next morning; another night two of Abe Sackett's ducks disappeared, and in the morning there was a light top dressing of duck feathers all over the same yard; still another time an even halfdozen of Deacon Greenley's best speckled chickens dropped out of sight, and the next day at 9 o'clock in the foreneon Mrs. Smith was seen to come boldly out of the back-door of her house and empty a large dishpan full of speckled chicken feathers by the wood-pile.

About a year ago the Dodge Centre White Caps began to turn their attention to their esteemed fellow-townsman John Smith. They nailed red, European Governments would enable the pro- blood-curdling notices on his door warning him ducers of those countries to send hither the to leave the country, but Smith only took the lower grades of refined beet sugar in enor- notices in and framed them and hung them up mous quantities, completely crushing out of on the wall along with a "God Bless Our Home exist nee here, not only the refining process metio, and a "Simply to the Cross I Cling" cane, beet and sorehum in this country which in Indiana when the White Caps tried to visit him on foot one night, the intention being to role him out of the neighborhood on a rail, eign industries, but against German and but Smith jumped out at them from behind eign industries, but against German and a stump with a sheet wrapped around him, and the White Caps, mistaking him for a ghost, dropped greatly increasing imports of beet sugar into gathered up three shotguns, one rifle and the this country in spite of the present duty rail and took them home. No one ever called averaging 2 cents per pound. If there were for the weapons, and Smith fixed up the rail no duty on the grades 13 to 16, beet sugar in the parlor for a curtain-pole. Smith was not would be forced into the American market by a mon who ever got excited. Then a party of German and French bounties in such quantity | mounted White Caps called on him, but he fired as to render the proposed American bounty, 2 at them so vigorously with the guns he had cents, to home producers of no use or value, captured before that they retreated, and some of the horses became frightened and threw their of the best animals and the rope with which washington, as at first proposed, but near the Hi riders; and Smith went out and captured two they intended to Tynch him. Nobody called for covenant relating to gratuitous privileges and a special compact grounded on reciprocal and the tariff will be permanent. Long after the trust has been crashed by the natural growth like Deacon Greenley's sorrel; so Smith sold like Deacon Greenley sorrel; so Smith sold like Deacon Greenley cial compact grounded on reciprocal and of home competition, or by the force of the alent advantages. The negotiation of alent advantages. The negotiation of Anti-Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and Trust laws, the adjustment of duties will be took the repe and fixed it up in the latchen and the la for Mrs. Smith to hang clothes on when she troped. Smith was a men who never lost his

About a week go the White Caps determined on a fluid effort. We forget to say that Smith's table was well supplied with

The widow of General Custor is visiting to Helen. the choicest chicken and tarkey all this while. The White Caps realized that they had been They could not see how he could contrive to escape it. In point of fact, he didn't escape it They captured bim jost as he was getting home at miduralit with one of Deacon Greenley's chickens in each hand. They removed his clothing under cover of the darkness, and gave him a liberal coating of good tar. Then they rolled him in his own back yard. They did a thorough ob, and when they got through there was at least four inches of feathers on every part of Smith's body, with the exception of his face and the palms of his hands. They then warned tom to leave the country. As we said before, Smith was a cool man, ready for any emergency. He walked to the nearest railway station, tool the train for Chicago, and to-day he is exhibiting himself with his feathers on in a dime museum, and drawing \$50 a week. The Dodge Centre White Caps are the most disgusted lot of citizens in the State of Indiana.

As we said in the first place, the John Smith family is a large one, and the career of this John Smith argues nothing one way or the other for the John Smith in the next township, who is a Methodist preacher. But what this simple story of John Smith should teach is the great value of always being cool and collected, and ready to make the best of everything.

The people of Maine-we mean the Republicans, of course-profited by the lesson of Vermont. The joy of our friends the enemy over the result in the Green Mountain State was short-lived, but it must be confessed that they were wise in rejoic ing while there was time. They can derive no satisfaction from the Majne returns, no matter in what way they look at them.

The Republicans of Delaware have a fighting chance, and something more, in the coming contest for State officers. The prestige of the victory which gave them a United States Senatorship for the first time in the history of the State will prove a powerful incentive in the approaching campaign. The influences which have so long held sway in Delaware are losing their power gradually, but surely, and with strenuous and earnest work it is possible to armex this State permanently to the Republican column. party friends have made good nominations, and if the spirit which animated the convention is made the keynote of the canvass, their chances of success will be good indeed.

The startling news comes from Chicago that

would like to have the trial held in a twelve-foot

The bankruptcy of William Steenstrand, announced the other day, is an event worthy of notice, although it has caused scarcely a ripple of disturbance in the current of business affairs. For more than thirty years he has been a speculator in cotton at Liverpool; a speculator and simple. Severe business moralists called him a gambier. In 1888 he determined to operate on a thitherto unparalleled scale, so he converted all his available fortune into ready money and set out to "corner" the Liverpool cotton market. At first be almost seemed likely to accomplish that impossible task. All circumstances favored him, and he forced the price up steadily until the 29th of September, when it stood at 6 3-4 pence per pound. That day he was the best known and most feared name in the world-of cotton. But the next day came a fall of nearly a half-penny per pound, and Steenstrand's corner was hopelessly shattered. Still he cherished his vast ambition, and this year tried the game again, with circumstances again favoring him. August 12 he drove the price up to 6 5-8 pence, and boasted that the next day it would be at 7 as a defaulter, and add his name to those of Ranger, Runge, and others who have similarly wrecked their own fortunes in trying to wreck the fortunes of others. His genial personality will command some sympathy, but the elimination of such a disturbing factor is an event upon which the market is to be congratulated.

The peanut crop, like so many others this year, is a failure; but it is understood that this will have no bearing upon the expp of peanut politics. Governor Hill, as gardener in chief, is devoting him-elf assiduously to his favorite product, and the fields are already ripening unto the harvest.

As "The Atlanta Constitution" looks at it, Speaker Reed, when he spoke in Fancuil Hall, just before proceeding to Maine, the other day, seemed to feel that he stood in the shadow of coming defeat." No account of the Speaker's emotions on the occasion in question has been SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE furnished to the public over his own signature, but if he felt as "The Constitution" thinks he did, then it is evident that feeling is not his strong still.

are not a thing to be pointed to with price, when an employe of the Brooklyn city government, appointed after due examination, couches his resignation in the following terms: "I resighn my possion as Park Petrelemon to do better." He would have done better never to enter the city's I think, so far toward a solution of this most difficult employ in that capacity. The Park Commissioners did well to return his resignation and promptby remove him from the "possion" which he had negroes of the United states are unconcated, ignorant by remove him from the "possion" which he had negroes of the United states are unconcated, ignorant to a deplorable extent of the most fundamental truths disgraced. But how did such a man pass the Civil Service examination?

Snow to the depth of from four to six inches in the northwest territory above Montana; snow to the depth of half an inch in North Montana. So the Signal Service reports. It is a nice question whether this snow is to be regarded as a survival of last winter or a forerunner of next.

The fact that the Maine vote might have been larger is dwelt upon by Democratic papers with marked emphasis and an evident desire to extract consolation from it. A man who has the heart to lauch at his fellow-creatures who are engaged in this exercise would probably be similarly affected if he saw them endeavoring to extract a rich article of blood from turnips.

## PERSONAL.

appointed postmaster of Washington, halls from Michigan, but has been a resident of the Capital for a quarter of a century. He was postmaster of the House of Representatives four years, and has been assistant to the city postmaster for eight.

The monumental statue of General Lafayette, recently presented to this country by the French people,

The recent ramor of a scheme to nominate David A.

Dr. Letimer, of Chicago, whose health broke down a few works ago, will sail for thrope this week, with

Mont. at present.

James M. Morton, of Fall River, recently appointed beaten every time so far. They decided to turn out in great force and tur and feather Mr. Smith.

these veins of age, and was known in the profession of the

Licutement H. C. Du Val, the popular Brooklyn clubman and private secretary to Chauncey M. Depew. felt a level interest in the race between the steamship City of New York, on which he was a presenger, and the I-mitonic, which brought the predict of the New-York Council road from Eartope. Mr. Du Val in-terrupted the contoller of the friends over the defeat of the city of New York by remarking: "Well, there's only one man I'd really care to take a licking from, and that's Mr. Depew.

The Rev. Royal H. Pallman, who has been nominated for Congress by the Republicage in the HIM Maryland District, is a brother of the Palace car man and of the Rev. Dr. Pullman, who was formerly in

Professor T. C. Mendenhall, the new chief of the Coast survey, who has infused new life and ideas into the work of that bureau, meditates an attempt to locate afresh the magnetic pole of the northern hemi-

tieneral tireely's name was proposed for member ship in the American Association for the Advancement of science at the recent meeting in Indianapoles.

Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, Cleveland's Col-

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of the Clarenden Street Eaptist Church, Boston, will deliver a course of lectures before the students of the Mossly Training school in January. During that month Mr. Mossly will preach for Dr. Gordon.

# TALKING FOR EFFECT.

From The Detroit Tribune.

A few weeks ago when secretary Blaine wrote hi letter to Senator Frye advocating reciprocity with the Central and South American States, the Democratic leaders and newspapers had nothing but words of praise for the wisdom of Mr. Idalne's proposition. When the Republican majority of the Senate adopted the recommendation of Secretary Blaine every Democratic Senator voted against reciprocity.

ONE SECRET OF POLITICAL SUCCESS. From The Indianapolis Journal. The Republicants a that will win is of that quality which is not in-plied by timid and cowardly counsels.

From The Albany Times.

; having—on paper and before election—defeated speaker Reed and the Republican state ticket in Maline, the Mugammp "New York Times" has now turned its altention to the conduct of the Democratic campaign in Pennsylvania. What a comfort it is to have such an ally.

#### NEEDLESS ANXIETY. From The Lewiston Journal.

It must have begun to dawn on the mind of the Hon. Amos Cummings that brother Reed didn't par-ticularly need any assistance from the Kittery Navy Yard.

the actual work of preparing Jackson Park for the World's Fair will begin probably on Monday. Next Monday will be September 15. The Fair is to be opened on May 1, 1893. Chicago will have two years, seven months and lifteen days to get ready. By a right-about-face change of policy it ought to be able to accomplish something in that time.

"Pat" Gleason says he wants an immediate trial of the indictanent for assault which has been found against him. And, doubtless, he

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE AT CRESSON.

TO VIEW THE BEAUTIFUL SCENES ALONG THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cresson Springs, Penn., Sept. 12 (Special).—Next week the President will take a number of trips over the Pennsylvania Railroad under the guidance of George W. Boyd, the assistant passenger agent of the road. Mr. Harrison will be accompanied by the ladies of his family, and the journey will occupy less than a day, as the President does not wish to be away over night from Cresson. It is certain that Johnstown will be visited and perhaps Pittsburg. Going East Mr. Boyd is anxions for the President to see the beauties of the Horseshoe Bend, Bell's Gap and Rhododendron Park. All these are within twenty-five miles of Cresson, so that they will be pleasant little visits for the Harrisons to make of a morning. The Johnstown people, as soon as they are certain when the President will visit their town, will arrange a reception for him To-morrow afternoon the President will receive delegations from the G. A. R. posts of Altoona and Tyrone. They are to come in a special car, and preparations are being made to-night for their recep-

The end of the season is here. All Mrs. Harrison's neighbors go home next week. Mrs. Louis Dalzell left here this week and in a few days the families of pence. But just then the American crop came in Park Painter, Harry Darlington, James A. Chambers with a rush, prices went down, and in a few days the "cotton king" had lost his millions. He has finally been compelled to post himself publicly Cottage has been given up, and the first thing toward breaking up the little family circle at Cresson will be the departure of Mrs. McKee in a few days for

Indianapolis The President walked out alone this morning. On his way he stopped at B. F. Jones's cottage. He sport about an hour with Mr. Jones, and that gentleman shortly after the President left took the train for Pittabura. Colonel William A. Stone left here yesterday for New York

New York.

The President and Mrs. Harrison took a long drive this afternoon in Mrs. Langhilin's victoria, and Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Hafford drave out together.

Indice McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, who had an important place in the Treasury Department during the last Administration, called on the President this morning in company with General Edit, of the Army, and was enthusiastic over the cordinality of his reception.

tion.

To-night Judge William Strong, ex-Associate Justice of the United States supreme Court, with his daughters, dined with the President's family.

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS ON THE NEGRO.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Baltimore, sept. 12.-Cardinal Gibbons has expressed his views as to the solution of the negro

Civil Service examinations under Mayor Chapin are not a thing to be pointed to with pride, when vexet questions that acitate the world today. Learned widely as to its best solution. For subject differ myself, I would ofer two suggestions in this connection which, if reflected upon and reduced to practice, will,

> "First, it is conceded that a large proportion of the of Christianity, and this, I cheerfully add, fhrough no fault of theirs. What, then, is the first need of the colored prople? A sound religious education; an education that will believ them to a practical knowledge of God, that will teach them their origin and the sublime destiny that awaits them in a better world; an education that will develop their superior being, that will inspire them with the love of wisdom and hatred for sin, that will make them honest, m ral, God-fearing men; such an education will elevate and emoble them and place them on a religious footing with the white man. - secondly, it is a matter of observation that few col-

ored people are mechanics. Now, to be a factor in their country's prosperity, to make their presence felt, and to give any influence whatever to their attempts to better their status, it is absolutely necessary that besides a sound religious training, they should be taught to be useful practical citizens; they should be brought up from their childhood to habits of industry; they should be taught that to labor is honorable and that the idler is a menage to the commonwealth. Institutions should be founded wherein young men may equipped, on the one hard well instructed Christians, on the other shilled workmen, our colored people may hook forward hopefully to the future. But until they have progressed so far, it is useless to deal in specula-tions as to their true rights. I am happy to bear tes-timory from personal observation to the many virtues that are exhibited among so many of the colored popu-lation of Maryland; especially their deep sense of religion, their cratitude for favors bestowed, and their affectionate disposition.

# TEMPLES AND CATHEDRALS IN NEW-YORK

MODELS OF THE GREAT ARCHITECTURAL MONU MENTS OF LUROPE IN THE ART MUSEUM.

the Parthenon and the main facade of the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris, which arrived in this city last sunday on board the steamer Champagne. The models are one-twentieth ti - full size of the originals. number of boxes. Only the models of the main facade and the towers of the great Paris Cathedral have arrived as vet. The other facades, nave, transepts, spires etc., of Notre Pame will be brought to New York in a short time. The model when complete will be about twenty-three feet long and eighteen feet high and will give a perfect idea of the beautiful and his-torical edifice. The Parthenon is constructed as nearly like the original as possible, and is painted as was the marble in the ancient temple. Both models will be placed in the great hall of the museum. It will be six weeks at least, however, before the work can be not-had. The joining of the various pieces and the placing of the models are in charge of M. Jolly, who with his assistants came from Paris on Sunday. M. Jolls did the preliminary work of making the casts in Paris under the constant supervision of the architect and archaeologist, M. Chipper,

accord with the latest results of his study of the ul-pect. This model was on view at the Paris Exhibition and attracted wide attention. These two astitution by Levy Hale Willard, who died several years ago. At the time of his death the money emonified to \$75,000, but it has marraged in the mean-ing so that it is now about \$100,000. According to the terms of his will, the money was to be used for the prachase of models and architectural casts of the prancipal cathedrals, temples, etc., of ancient and nostern times. The purchases were to be made by a , ministee appointed by the American Institute of Architects. A. J. Eloor and N. Le Brun are members of the committee. About one half of the fund, according to an officer of the museum, has been used up to the present time in the purchase of casts and models. Almost all of the museums of Europe have been visited and examined, and purchases have been made from Athens to Christiania. The other pur chases include the models of the temple of Karnak, the Pantheon of Rome, the Arch of Constantine, St. Trophime, the Hall of the Guid of Butchers in Hildosheim, Germany, and the Chorasic Monument of Lysiciates at Athens. All of these models will be placed in the hall of the museum in the next two years. New York will then have a collection which, in many ways, will rival those in the great cities of Europe.

# CHICAGO LAKE FRONT AND THE FAIR.

Washington, Sept. 12.-The River and Harbor act of 1888 contains a chuse providing that where it is made manifest to the secretary of War that the establishment of harbor lines is essential to the preservation and protection of harbors of the United States he i authorized to cause such lines to be established, beyoud which no piers or wharves shall be extended or deposits made, except under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. In accordance with this provision of law, the Acting Secretary of War has designated Board of Army Officers of the Corps of Engineers, consisting of General O. M. Poe, Major C. E. L. B. Davis and Captain William L. Marshall, to meet at Chicago Monday to consider and report upon the subject of the location of such lines for the lase front harbor at Chicago. This is the portion of the harbor part of which it has been proposed to fill up and use as a site for the World's Columbian Exposition. The Board will give an opportunity to all parties interested in the question to appear before it and be heard upon the matter.

# BONES OF A MASTODON UNEARTHED.

Monticello, Ill., Sept. 12 (Special).-Daniel Quick living in the southern part of Pratt County, while digging a ditch, at the depth of three feet discovered the skeleton of a mastodon. The tusks measured twelve feet long and ten inches in diameter. The mastadon was twelve feet tall, eighteen feet long and seventeen feet and five inches in circumfe making one of the largest animals of its kind discovered in America,